

Effect of power density on
sensitised human RBC in
PBS/Mg/Glucose

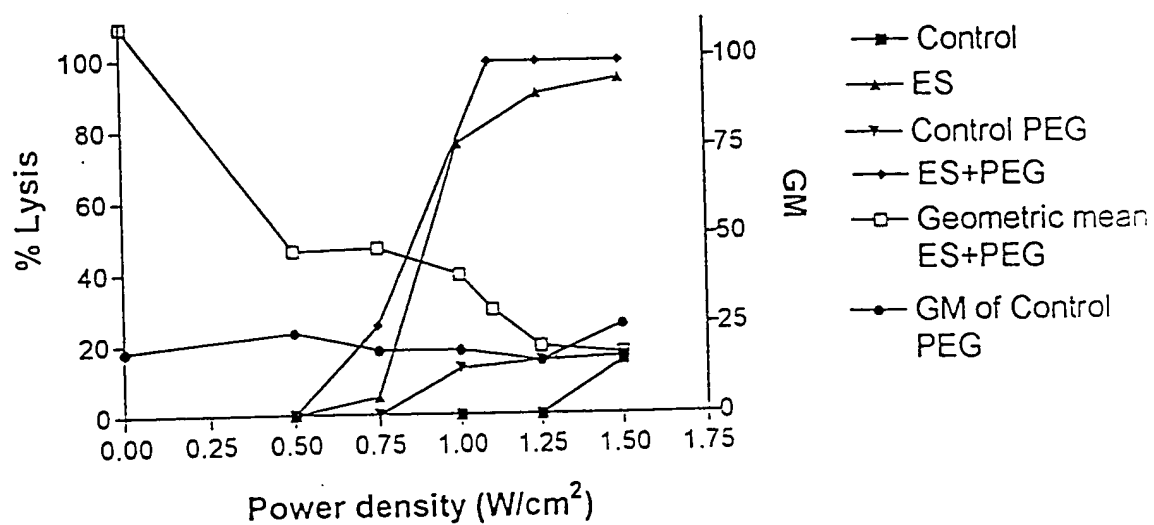


Fig.1

Fig 2A

Effect of power density on
sensitised human RBC in
plasma

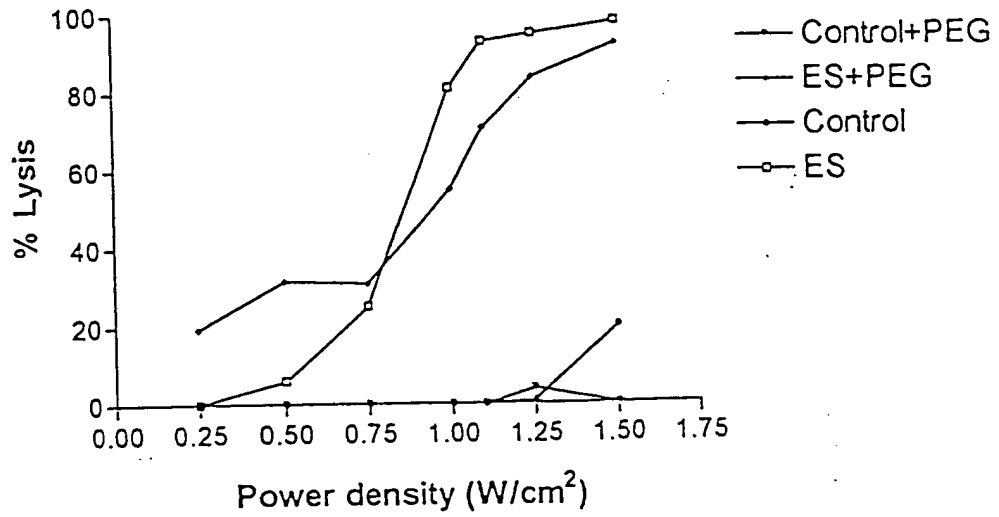
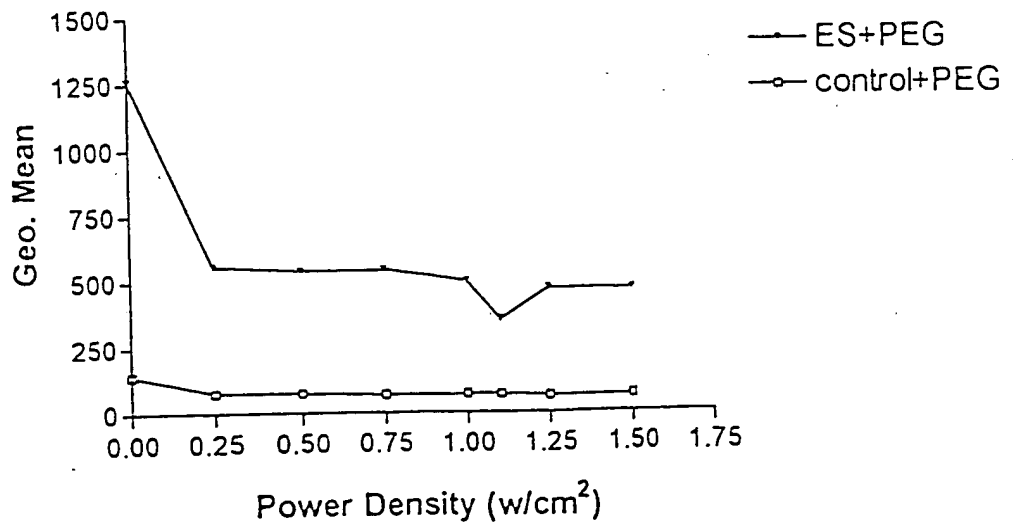


Fig 2B



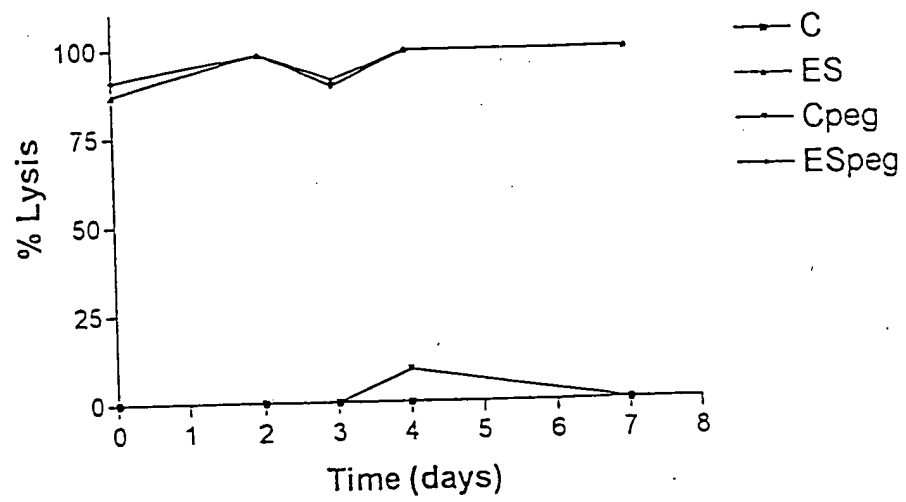


Fig. 3

Ultrasound sensitivity during
storage at 4°C in plasma

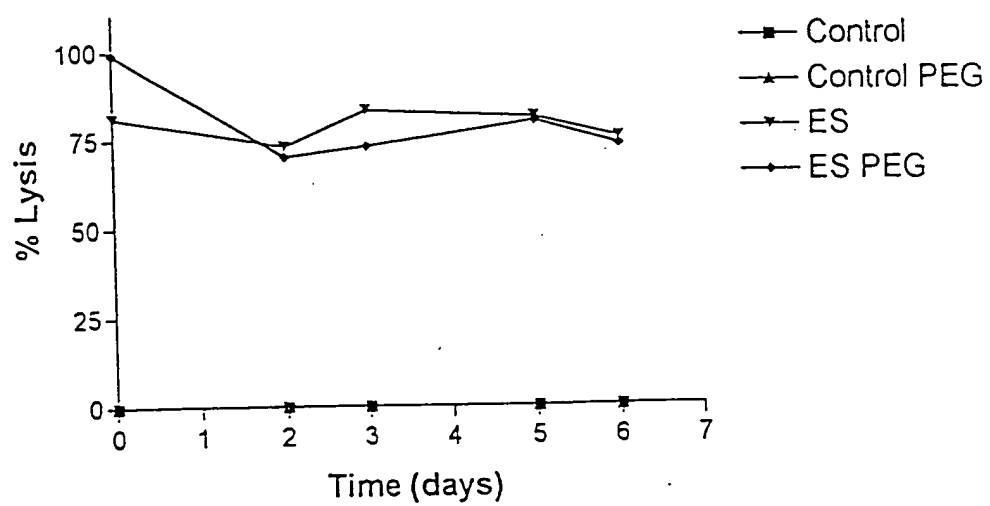


Fig. 4

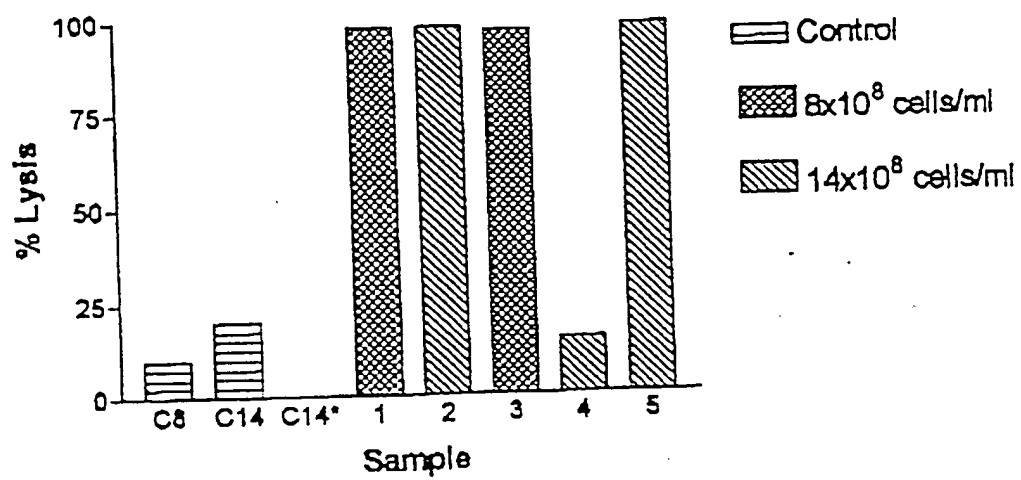


Fig. 5

6/20

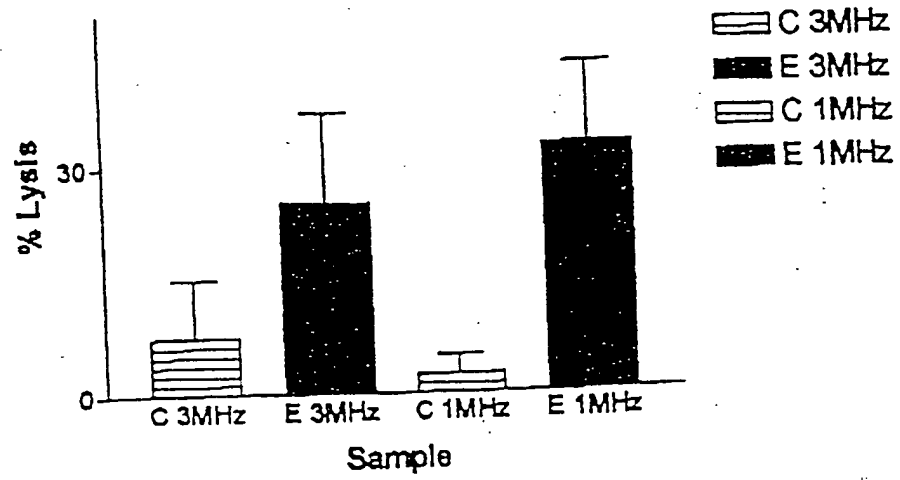


Fig. 6

Fig 7A

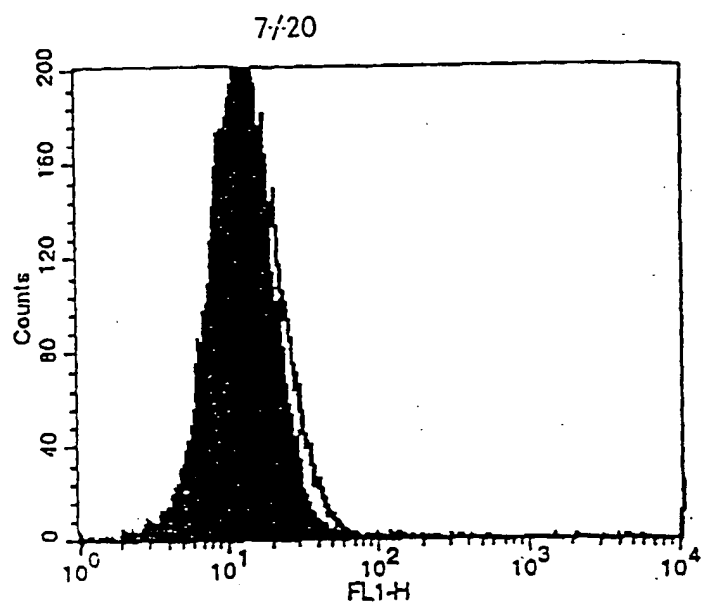


Fig 7B

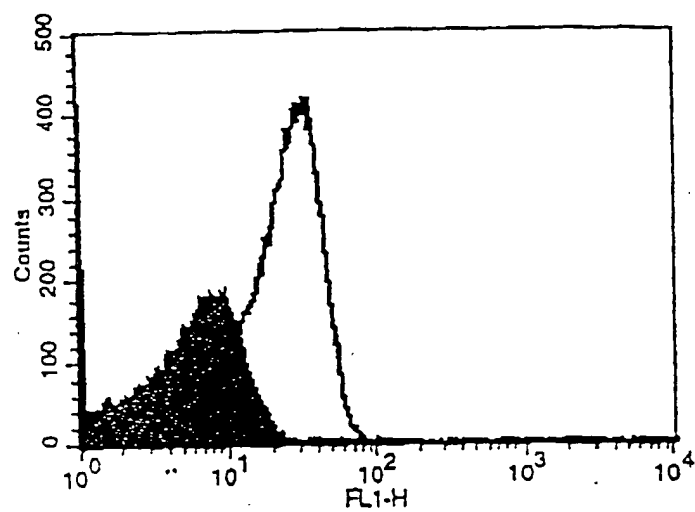
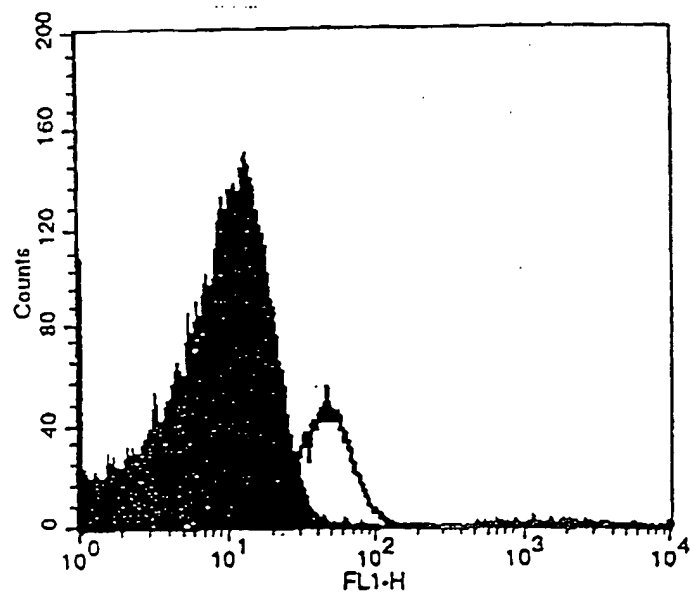


Fig 7C



8/20

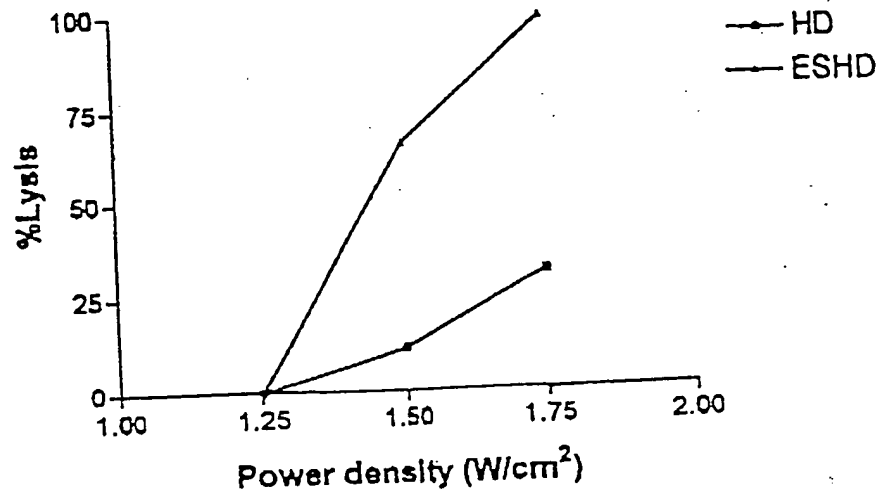


Fig. 8

9/20

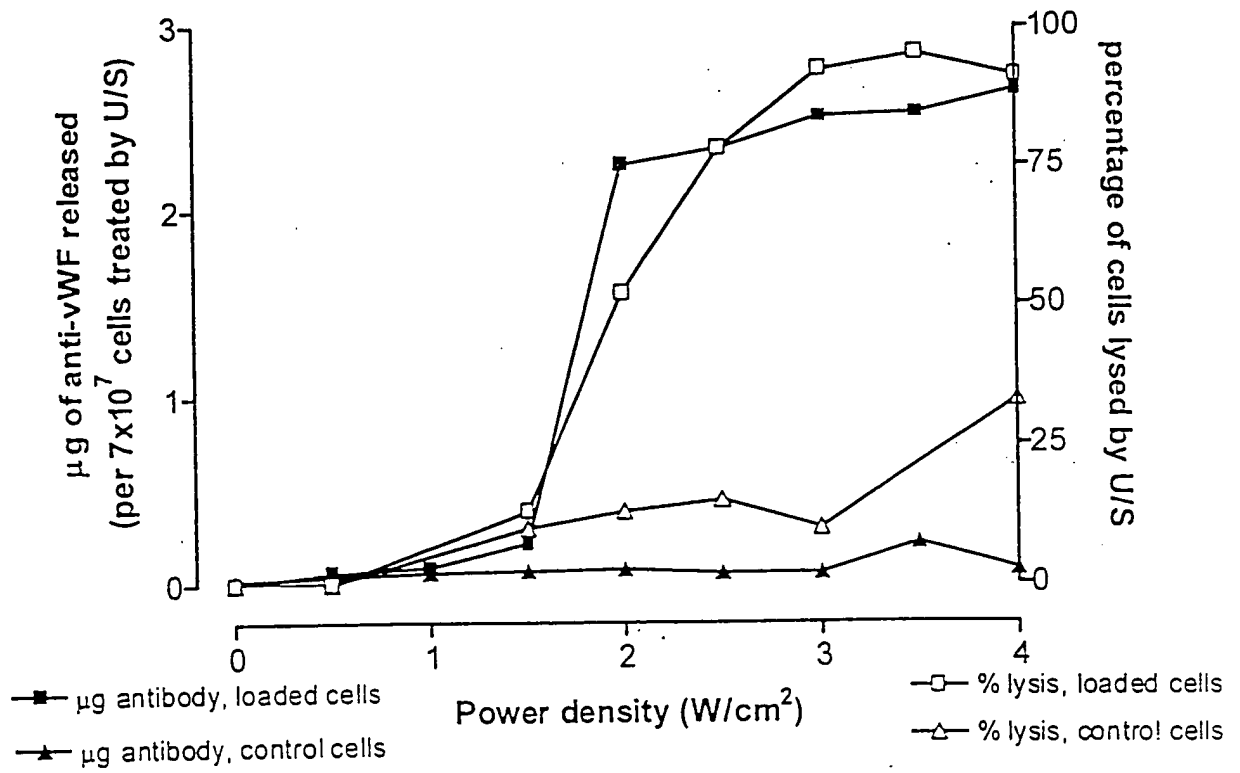


Fig. 9

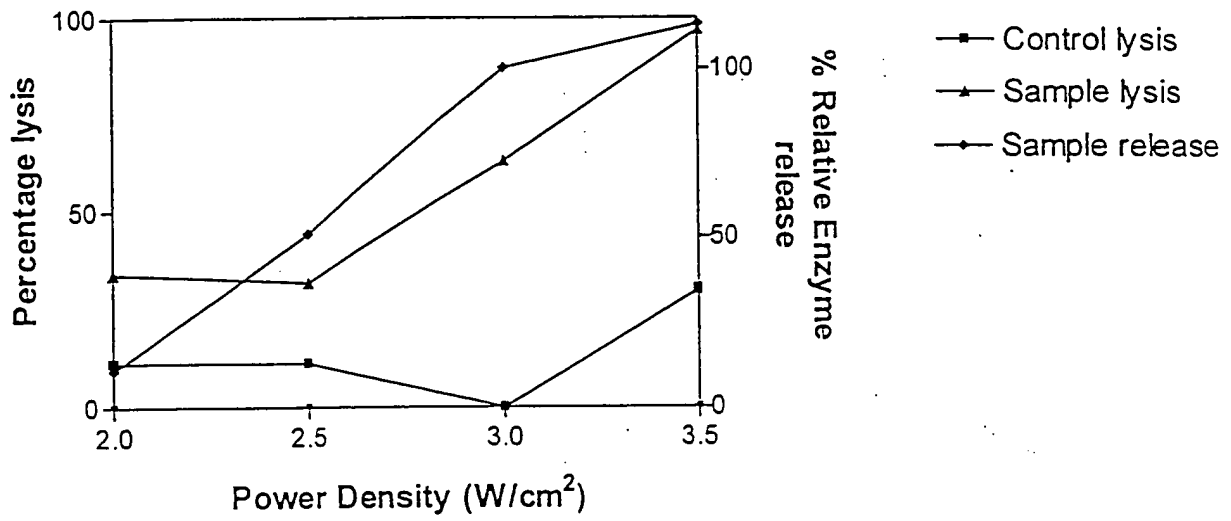


Fig.10

11/20

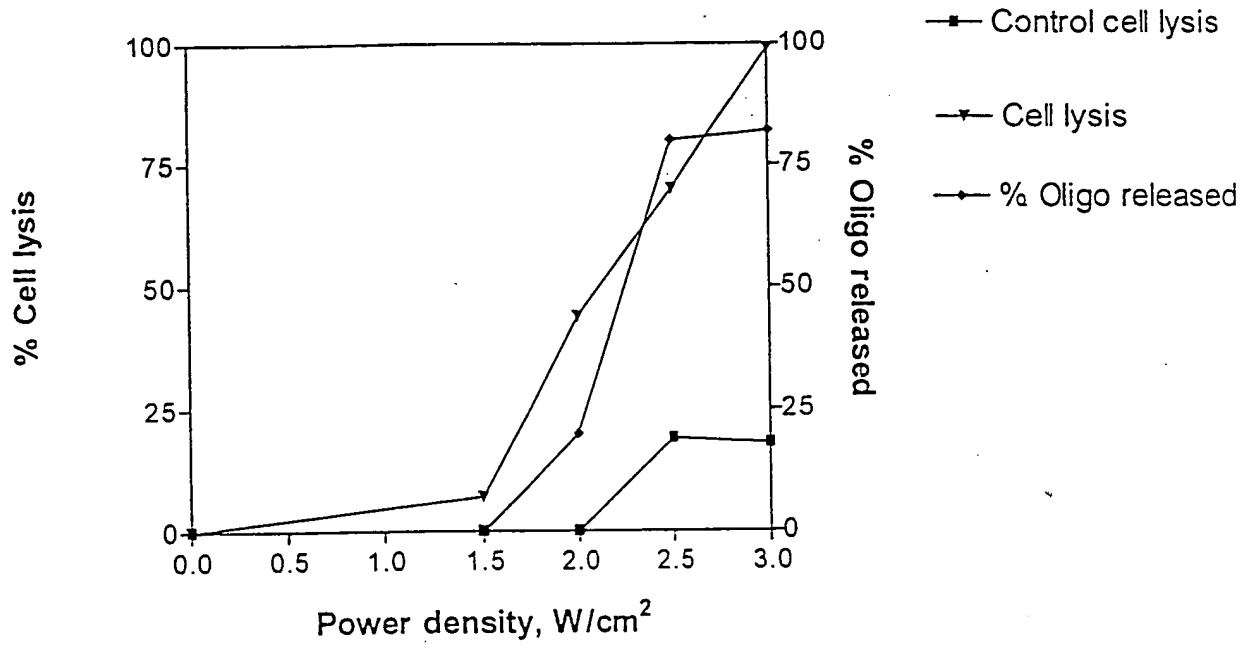


Fig.11

12/20



+U/S



-U/S

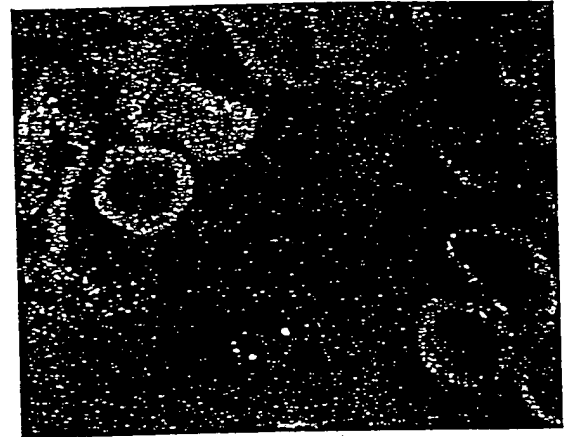


Fig.12

12/20

Fig. 13A RbRBC + Electrosensitisation

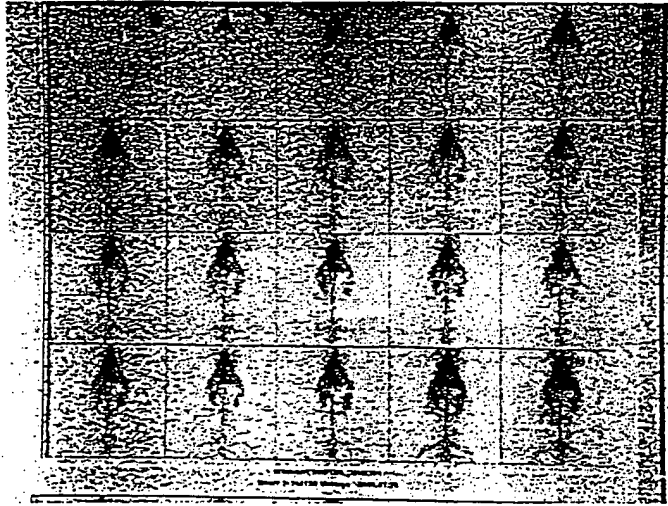


Fig. 13B RbRBC unmodified

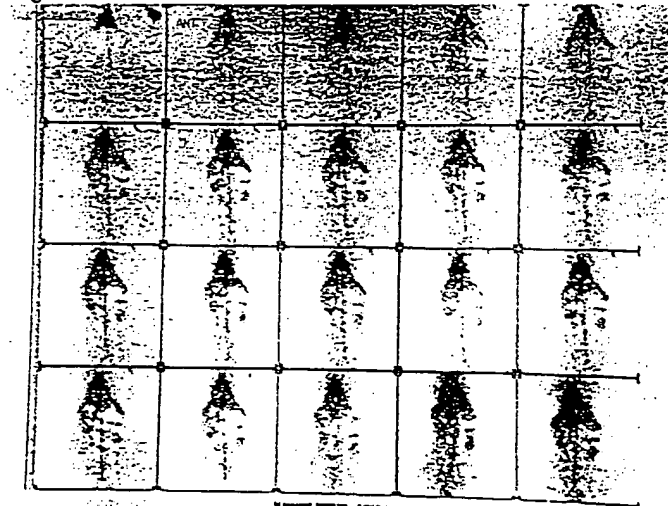
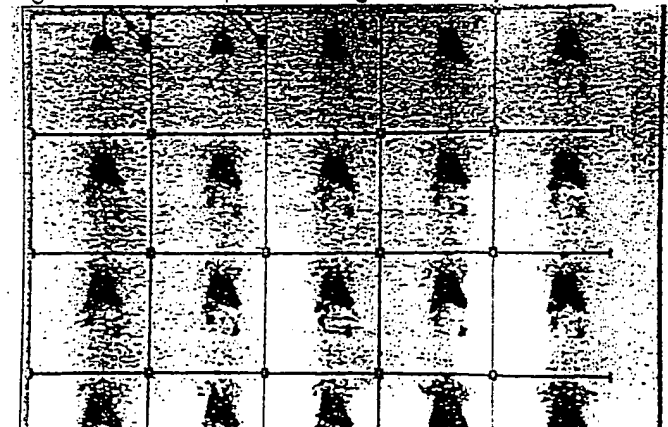


Fig. 13C RbRBC plus 2.5% glutaraldehyde



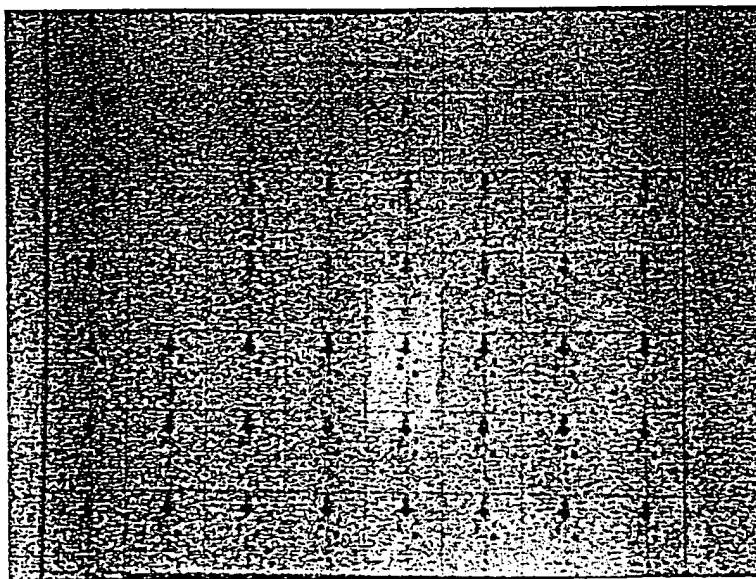


Fig.13D

202306081450

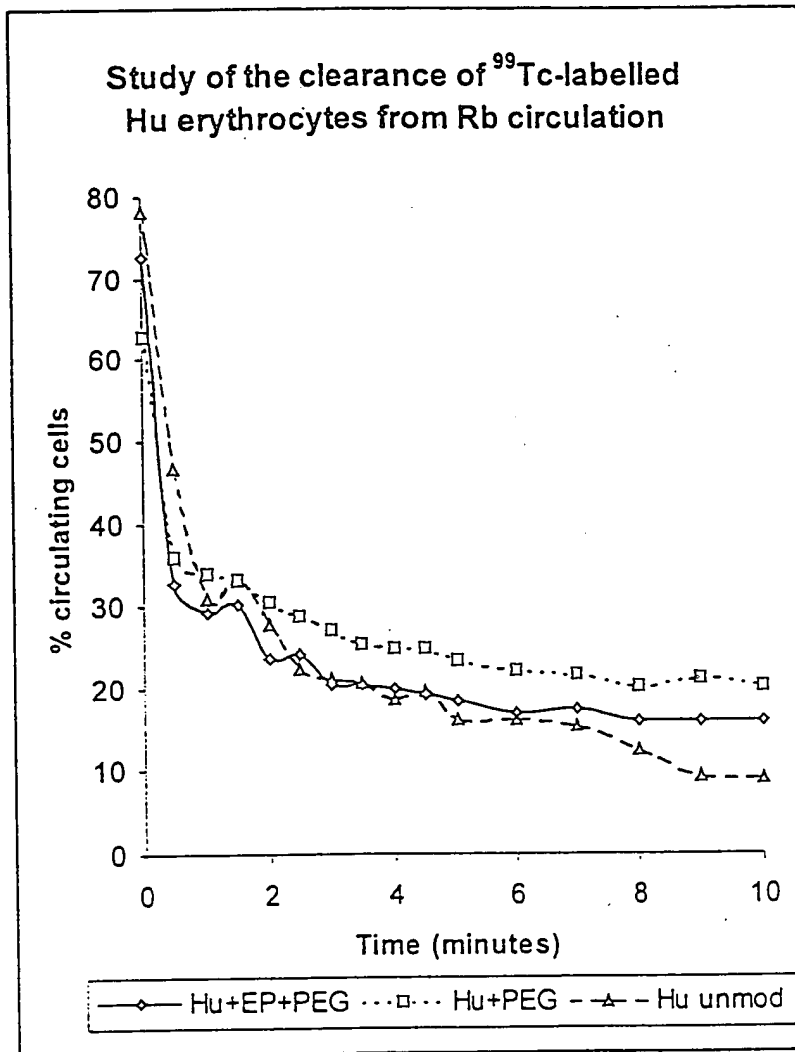


Fig. 14

16/20

in vivo survival of modified erythrocytes in rabbit

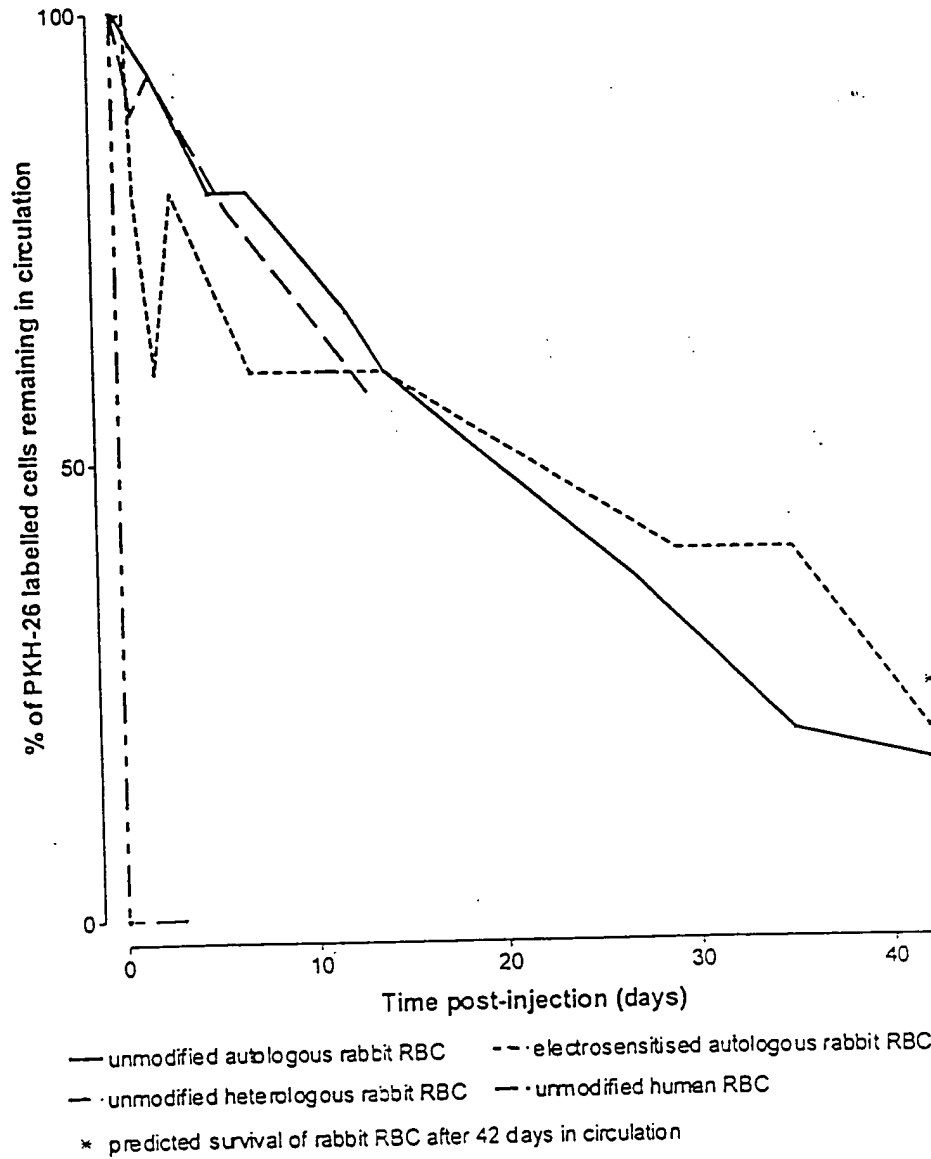


Fig.15

Survival of loaded and
sensitised rabbit erythrocytes
in circulation

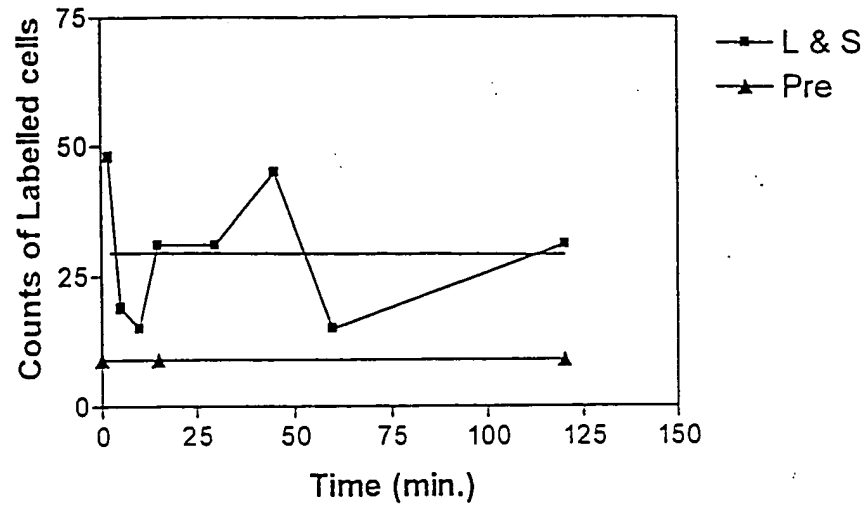


Fig.16

CIRCULATING PHANTOM
Ultrasound-induced antibody
payload from spiked whole blood
at 40% haematocrit
(US - continuous wave, 5W/cm²)

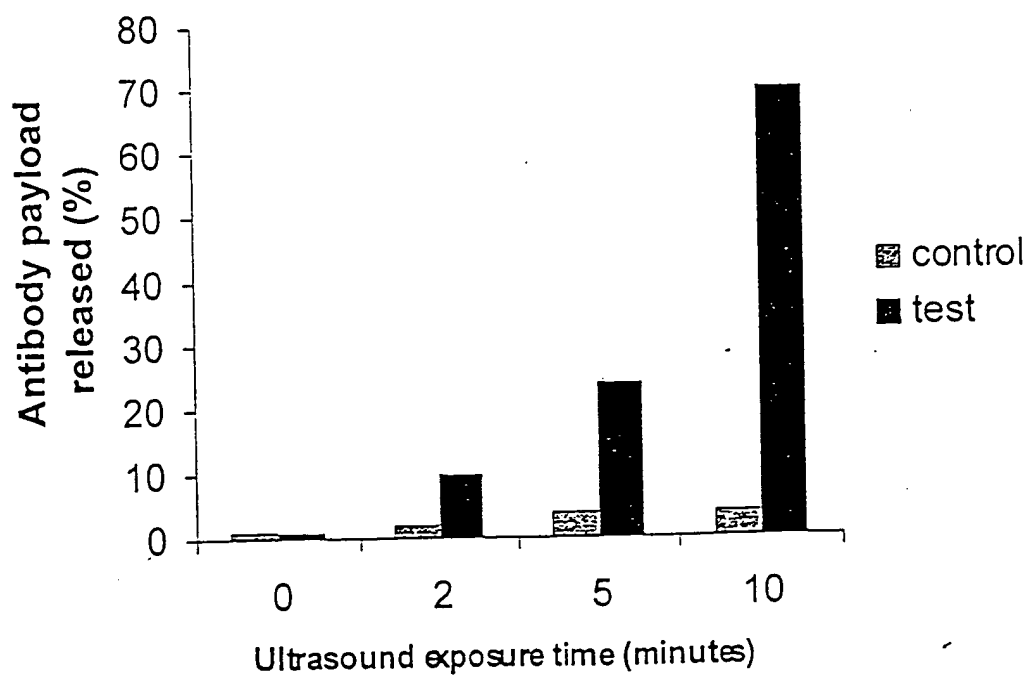


Fig.17

**Clearance of anti-Hu IgG from rabbit
circulation (n=3) as measured by
ELISA**

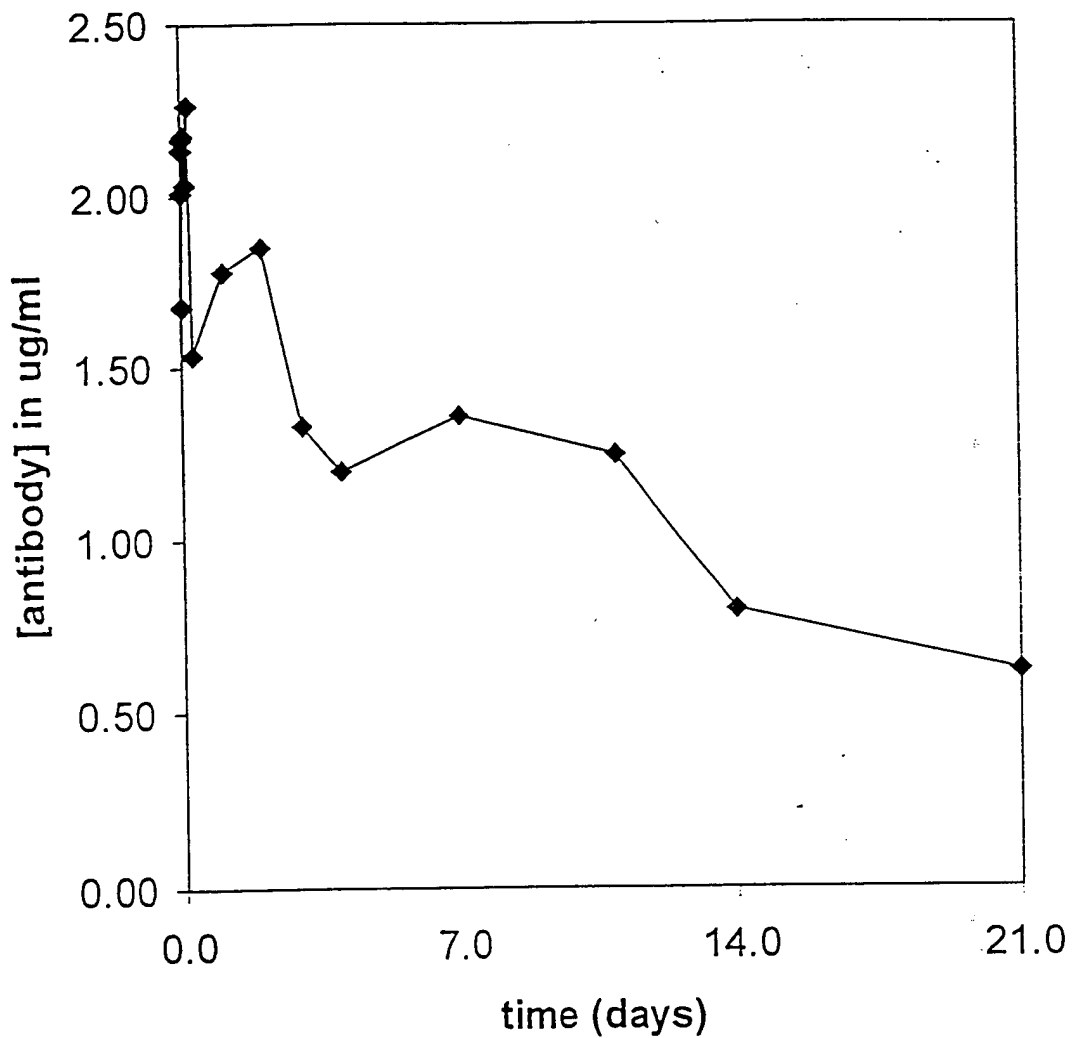
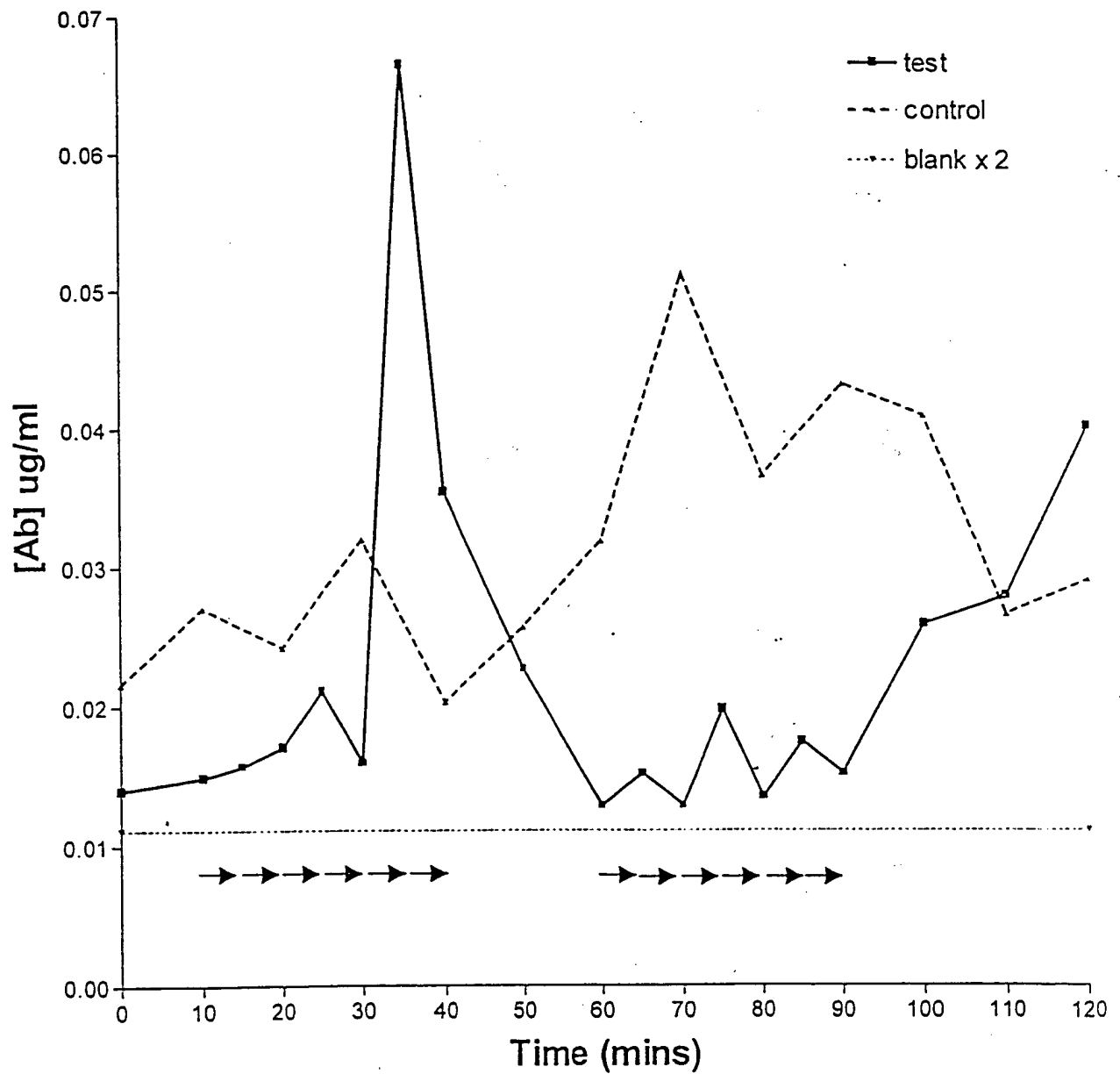


Fig. 18

Ultrasound-mediated release of antibody payload *in vivo*



→ Ultrasound treatment periods (1MHz probe, 4W/cm², 4')

Fig. 19